

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Judson, Frederick Newton, House

other names/site number Sandler & Sons Dental Supply Company

2. Location

street & town 3733 Washington Avenue n/a not for publication

city or town St. Louis n/a vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis [Independent City] code 510 zip code 63108

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A Miles

MARCH 17 2008

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Judson, Frederick Newton, House
Name of Property

St. Louis [Independent City], MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling _____

COMMERCE/TRADE/ business _____

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS _____

foundation granite, limestone _____

walls brick _____

_____ sandstone _____

roof asphalt, wood _____

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Judson, Frederick Newton, House
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT _____

LAW _____

Period of Significance

1892-1919 _____

Significant Dates

n/a _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Judson, Frederick Newton _____

Cultural Affiliation

n/a _____

Architect/Builder

Grable & Weber, architects _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Name of Property

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County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 7/4/0/7/6/0 4/2/8/0/5/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lindsey Derrington/ Researcher

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date December 15, 2007

street & number 917 Locust Seventh Floor telephone 314-421-6474

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Stanley Jones

street & number 3733 Washington Boulevard telephone _____

city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63108

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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House

Judson, Frederick Newton,

St. Louis [Independent City],

MO

Summary

The Frederick Newton Judson House stands at 3733 Washington Avenue in the Midtown neighborhood of Saint Louis (see photograph 1). Designed by the elite firm of Grable & Weber in 1892, the brick French Renaissance Revival style residence is two and one half stories tall. The home's tower, steeply pitched roof, flared eaves, tall double chimneys, and forty foot setback give a picturesque impression. A two-story brick stable built in 1889 stands to the back of the house and is also contributing. The Frederick Newton Judson House retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Setting

At the time of the Frederick Newton Judson House's completion, Midtown was still a heavily residential area though its prominence as an upper middle class neighborhood was fading. The area was strongly characterized by Second Empire homes built mostly between 1870 and 1885; the Frederick Newton Judson House was one of the few Revival style homes in the area as new residential construction had significantly slowed by the early 1890s.¹ Office buildings, theatres, and apartment buildings replaced a good portion of the area's residences in the early 1900s as it quickly developed into a dense commercial center. When the neighborhood fell from prominence in the 1960s and 1970s, an even greater number of buildings were replaced by surface parking lots. As a result, the Frederick Newton Judson House is rare example of an intact single-family residential structure in Midtown. To its west are a moderately-sized apartment building from 1901 and a Second Empire residence from the 1880s. To its east is a one-story commercial building from the 1920s. Directly across Washington Avenue to the south are Tadao Ando's Pulitzer Foundation for the Arts and the Contemporary Art Museum, both modern concrete buildings from the turn of the 21st century. Save for the 1912 Sheldon Memorial (NR 7/7/78) across Washington Avenue to the east, no other historically significant buildings but these remain on a block mostly covered with surface parking lots.

Exterior

The house is forty-five feet wide and sixty-five feet deep. Laid mostly in the Flemish bond, it retains all of its original wooden window casements and sashes as well as the original wooden paneling under its eaves. All of this woodwork is painted dark green.

The building's asymmetrical main (south) elevation faces south toward Washington Avenue. Divided into three bays, it sits on a thick foundation of rough-cut pink granite. The elevation's most distinctive features are a two and one-half story tower capped by a conical roof at its west end and a raised, deeply recessed porch at its east end. The hipped, steeply pitched

¹ Whipple Fire Insurance Maps.

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roof stretches down over the building's third floor to terminate in deep, flared eaves above the lintels of the second-story windows. Three shallow-hipped dormers with double-paned windows puncture its slope. Two tall, narrow chimneys rise from either end of the house and extend far above the roof ridge.

The recessed porch is carved out of the southeastern end of the house and exposed to the east elevation as well as the main elevation (see photograph 2). It is accessed by six pink granite steps that wrap around the tower to the left and terminate in a brick side wall at right. It shelters the home's main entryway with original wooden doors and cast iron grills. The porch is spare in design, comprised of two rectangular cutouts in the wall plane. Its only decoration is a pair of simple brown sandstone columns rising from a brick knee wall. A brown sandstone course runs across the first story elevation and forms the base of these columns. This course stretches across the tower where it projects into sills for each of the tower's three windows set into recessed planes. The tower tapers slightly as it rises and the first story windows are set deeper than those of the second.

The three second-story windows also have sills of sandstone which, unlike those on the first story, are shallower than the curved wall plane. The second story's center bay has a small triple-sided bay window. Its eastern bay has a sunken triple-sided window with side panels that bevel to a center panel flush with the wall plane. A shaped sandstone course above a double course of shaped brick in the egg and dart pattern runs below these and visually divides the first story from the second.

The west elevation is punctured only by irregularly placed windows that reflect the residence's interior layout (photograph 3). Towards the front of the house is a ribbon of three square windows under a stained-glass transom which overlooks the landing of the grand staircase. Towards the center of the elevation, overlooking the third floor landing of the rear staircase, is the building's only window retaining its original diagonal panes. On the first story is a door leading to the rear staircase landing between the first story and the basement; this marks the point at which the building's foundation turns from pink granite to grey limestone.

The east elevation is far more detailed than the west. At its north end is a trapezoidal bay which mimics the main elevation's tower but with sharp, angular lines (see photograph 4). The wall plane shifts outward the width of two bricks on the first story to accommodate interior features, and the molded sandstone shelf from the main elevation continues around this one to form, again, a visual division between floors. A short double course of molded brick runs between the projecting wall plane and the trapezoidal bay.

The wall plane of the rear (north) elevation is composed of two parts with a narrow eastern portion set back from a wider projecting portion (see photograph 5). This larger portion is capped by a shingled gable (with original materials) which terminates at the roofline. Its base rests atop a three-sided oriel window next to a regular double-hung window. Below these, on the building's main story, a door leads from the kitchen to a narrow wooden porch. The house is set into a hill with its foundation level exposed. A door leads from the back yard to the basement.

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A two-story brick carriage house from 1889 stands at the rear of the property and gives access to the alley (see photograph 6). Rectangular in shape with a flat roof, it measures thirty-five by twenty-two feet. The building is very simple save for the brick pattern work at its cornice (which Grable & Weber mimicked with a sympathetic pattern on the rear chimney of the house).

Interior

The building's nearly 6,000 square foot interior is remarkably intact. Each level retains its original floor plan (Figure 1). Nearly all of the home's simple geometric baseboards, door frames, and window surrounds remain as do most of its original three-paneled doors. Many of its original mantles are present as is a considerable portion of the home's original pine floors. The main (south) entrance opens into an airy reception hall which leads to two parlors (see photograph 7) and a dining room. Its original floors are intact including a color tiled mosaic surrounded in white marble set just inside the door. At the west end of the hall is a wide landing leading to the main staircase which curves and, open to the hall, runs lengthwise across the house from west to east. A large kitchen comprises the back end of the building along with a small hallway leading to a bathroom and the rear staircase. The building's second story has four bedrooms (the northernmost has been converted into a bathroom) that branch off a wide hall accessed by the main staircase (see photograph 8). There are two bathrooms with their original fixtures on this story as well. From here, the rear staircase leads to the third floor. With four bedrooms and one bathroom, this half-story retains all of its original materials.

Integrity

The house has suffered a few minor alterations, all of which are reversible. Many of its French Renaissance Revival style features have been removed (Figure 2), such as the wrought-iron cresting that originally ran along the roof ridge of the main elevation. Two thin spires which rose from either end of the cresting and from the peak of the tower are gone as well. All but one of the building's windows has had its original upper pane of diagonally-set diamond quarrels replaced by a single-pane. The panes of the main elevation's second story bay windows and dormers, once of the same pattern, have been replaced as well. The porch's sandstone columns have suffered minor deterioration. The tiny wooden deck on the rear elevation is in need of partial reconstruction. The slate shingles on the roof have been replaced with asphalt, and most of the sandstone sills and courses were at one point painted grey to emulate limestone. A small side porch on the building's east elevation, likely added to the house in the early 1900s, was removed in 1947.² Inside, some of the original floors have been removed as has the banister of the grand staircase. Despite these alterations the Frederick Newton Judson House retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

² *Historic Houses of Missouri: Scrapbooks of Clippings on Historic Houses of Missouri.*; Building Permits.

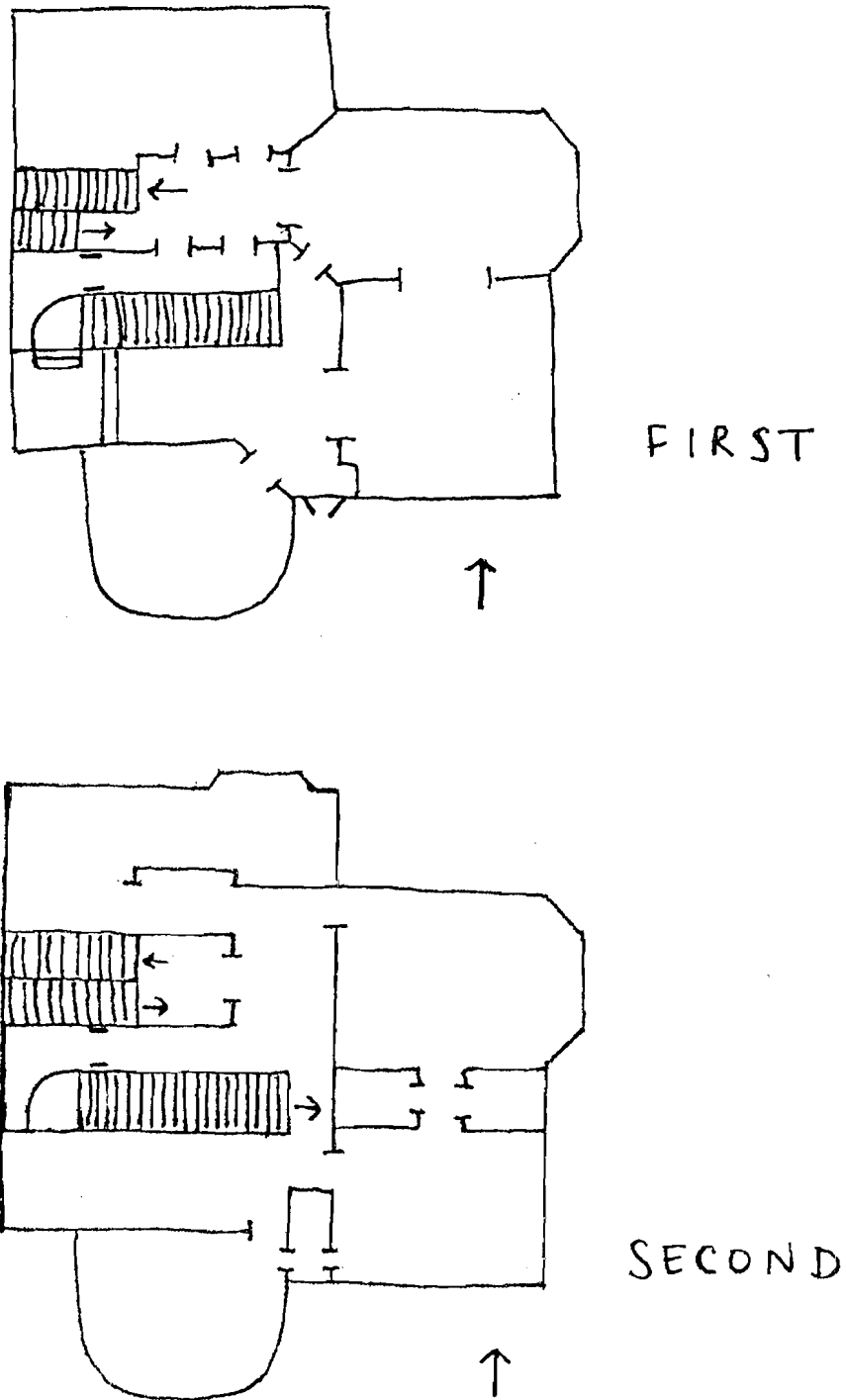
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Figure 1: First and Second Story Floor Plans at 3733 Washington Avenue.



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Figure 2: Frederick Newton Judson House circa 1900 (*Historic Houses of Missouri*).



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Summary

The Frederick Newton Judson House at 3733 Washington Avenue in the city of Saint Louis is locally significant under Criterion B in the areas of LAW and POLITICS/GOVERNMENT. Lawyer Frederick Newton Judson (Figures 3 and 4) commissioned the residence from the prominent Saint Louis firm Grable & Weber in 1892. Throughout his fifty year career Judson was one of the foremost attorneys in Saint Louis and earned a national reputation for his work as a reformer and legal intellectual. Through his participation in the reshaping of the city's public school system, his defense of labor rights and appointment to the National War Labor Board during World War I, his involvement in federal investigations into the practices of the nation's railroads, and his part in the foundation of the League of Nations, Judson was a major figure during the period of reform now known as the Progressive Era. His home is the only extant building strongly associated with his life and work. The period of significance for the Frederick Newton Judson House entails the time Judson resided there, from its completion in 1892 to his death in 1919.

Context: The Progressive Era

The social movement known as Progressivism emerged during the early 1870s and lasted roughly through the end of World War I. It was a tumultuous time in United States history as an emerging middle class sought to reorganize society in the midst of conflict amongst the nation's industrialists, workers, and farmers. The movement's diverse advocates pursued different goals yet their universal message was "REFORM." From curtailing the decadence of the wealthy to curbing the self-interested ways of industrialists to molding urban immigrants into model citizens, Progressives worked to bring new order to American society. As an upper-middle class professional Frederick Newtown Judson fell into a number of the movement's subgroups: that which targeted disorganized urban political systems to eliminate corruption and increase efficiency, that which strove for a new level of fairness in labor relations, and that which attempted to find a balance between the desires of the American public and major industries. Though many worked towards these ends, Judson was one of Saint Louis' foremost leaders during this era and an important player on the national stage.

Frederick Newton Judson: Early Life and Education

Frederick Newton Judson was born to Dr. Frederick Joseph Judson and wife Mary on October 7, 1845 in St. Mary's, Georgia. The family moved to Bridgeport in his father's home state of Connecticut in 1848. There Judson completed his early studies before accepting teaching positions in local schools and working as a freelance journalist. He entered Yale in 1862 and made his mark there immediately, winning Woolsey and Bristed Scholarships for outstanding work in the classics. Judson graduated the valedictorian of his class four years later, after which

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he taught at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He relocated to Nashville, Tennessee where he taught at the city's public high school and at the Montgomery Bell Academy of the University of Nashville.¹ During this time he met Jane Eakin, a wealthy heiress from an established Tennessee family.² A courtship between the two began though Judson left Nashville in 1870 to attend the Washington University School of Law in Saint Louis. Having completed most of the necessary studies on his own, Judson entered as a senior and graduated the following year.

Early Career and Marriage

Upon graduation Judson secured the position of private secretary to Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri's newly elected governor. Brown had been a major player in state politics since the 1850s and had a crucial role in preventing Missouri from seceding at the start of the Civil War. He served as governor for two years, during which time he ran as running mate to Horace Greeley in his failed bid for the presidency.³ Judson left Brown's service in 1873, yet the brief experience provided the young lawyer with valuable exposure to major political arenas early in his career.

Judson and Jane Eakin married in 1872 and the couple settled in Saint Louis after he parted ways with Brown.⁴ Judson went into private practice in general law before establishing the first of a series of brief partnerships in 1874. That year he was a founding member of the Bar Association of St. Louis and the following year Judson disbanded his firm to practice alone. He quickly amassed a large pool of clients as well as an outstanding reputation for his litigation skills.⁵ Jane gave birth to Felicia, their only child, and the couple commissioned a home in Lafayette Square on the northwest corner of Park and Armstrong Avenues (now Mackay Place).⁶ The fashionable neighborhood was at the peak of its popularity, and the family's large residence overlooking Lafayette Park gave credence to Judson's emerging position in the city's elite.

Judson was elected to the Board of Education of the Saint Louis Public Schools in 1878.⁷ At this time the district was one of the most successful in the nation yet its administration was badly in need of reform. Judson assumed a proactive role in its improvement. During his second year on the board he authored a law which stipulated that the profits produced from school properties were to be used strictly for educational purposes and not for the purchase of new lands or for the construction of school buildings.⁸ This established a permanent, untouchable fund for the improvement of school curriculum. It also made strides towards decreasing opportunities for

¹ Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 8.; *Dictionary of American Biography*, pp. 241.

² United States Census, 1860.

³ "BROWN, Benjamin Gratz, (1826-1885)," *Biographical Dictionary of the United States Congress*.

⁴ *Dictionary of American Biography*, pp. 241.; City directory.

⁵ *The Bar Association of St. Louis Year Book*. 1904.; Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 8.

⁶ *The Republican*, 31 March 1878.

⁷ James Cox, *Old and New St. Louis*, pp.219.

⁸ Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 11.; St. Louis Board of Education. *Facts Concerning One Hundred Years of Progress in the Public Schools of St. Louis, 1838-1938*, pp.55.

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corruption on the part of the board's Building Committee. Wryly known as the "Contractors Roost," the committee was widely known for using building projects to secure commissions for its members' companies as well as for those of their friends. Judson's work earned him a favorable reputation throughout the city and voters elected him board president in 1881 and 1882.⁹

Corruption continued despite this early reform. Seeing that more fundamental changes were needed, Judson penned a law to restructure the board in 1887.¹⁰ The law did away with ward-by-ward elections to wrest the district from the local political machines progressives considered to be self-interested and poorly qualified. It created fourteen districts with one board member each along with seven members elected city-wide. Reformers crafted these districts to successfully ensure that the prominent professionals on Judson's "Citizens' Ticket" would dominate the elections; the majority of those running on the reform platform won and voters named Judson president once again.¹¹ His first move was to cut German language instruction from the district's curriculum, freeing \$100,000 to improve more universal programs and ending the longstanding struggle between German and Irish immigrants for the board's control.¹² Judson pressed for the introduction of modern business methods in school administration, and in many respects his reforms were successful. His reputation as "one of the staunchest advocates of honesty and economy, and a friend of progressive methods in educational affairs" was enhanced and he remained board president through 1889.¹³

In 1887 Judson presented his first public paper entitled "What Shall the State Teach?" to the Commercial Club of St. Louis. This he followed with "The Rights of Minority Stockholders in Missouri" to the Missouri Bar Association in 1888, "The Relation of the State to Private Business Associations" to the Commercial Club in 1890, and "The Liberty of Contract Under the Police Power" to the American Bar Association in 1891. Resolutely set against running for public office apart from the school board, yet desirous of political and social reform, Judson sought to affect change through his writings. This succession of academic papers marked the beginnings of his long, distinguished career as a lecturer on various social, political, and legal topics which won him national recognition.¹⁴

By 1892 the forty-seven-year-old Judson was one of the most powerful attorneys in Saint Louis. He excelled in corporate law had served as lead council to Saint Louis' Merchants' Exchange (the city's primary commodity market) since 1883, making him privy to the inner circle of the city's leading businessmen.¹⁵ He had served as president and vice president of the Bar Association of St. Louis, was making a name for himself through his writings, and assumed a position on the faculty of the Washington University School of Law (which he held until 1910).

⁹James Cox, *Old and New St. Louis*, pp.219.

¹⁰Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 11.

¹¹Elinore Mondale Gersman, "Progressive Reform of the St. Louis School Board, 1897," *History of Education Quarterly*, pp.4.

¹²Selwyn K. Troen, *The Public and the Schools: Shaping the St. Louis System, 1838-1920*. pp. 58-77.

¹³Ibid.; James Cox, *Old and New St. Louis*, pp.219.

¹⁴Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 10.

¹⁵James Cox, *Old and New St. Louis*, pp.219.

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Lafayette Square's prominence had faded by this time and many of its original residents had chosen to build elsewhere. The Judsons were no different, and they opted to relocate as well.

The location they chose made them somewhat of an aberration at the time. The couple purchased a home in Jane's name at 3733 Washington Avenue in Midtown on March 12, 1892 from lumber merchant Patrick Bernard Little.¹⁶ Little and his wife Johanna had bought the house, built circa 1880, in 1882.¹⁷ At that time the area surrounding the nearby intersection of Grand Avenue and Olive Street was home to an attractive residential district for the upper middle class.

The neighborhood boomed during the 1870s and 1880s as homes in the Second Empire style (then popular with those of means) lined its streets.¹⁸ The development of the opulent Vandeventer Place on the northern side of the neighborhood was further testament to its popularity.¹⁹

Yet by the time the Judsons purchased the Little home, Midtown was visibly undergoing a major transformation from a residential district to a commercial one. The area's wealthiest residents were rapidly building further west, and the introduction of streetcar lines along Grand and Olive was bringing an increasing number of businesses (his unusual choice may have been influenced by Benjamin Taussig, the brother of his partner in law, who had purchased a modern home three lots to the west at 3747 Washington Avenue in 1888).²⁰ Judson razed the Little home, keeping only a two-story carriage house constructed in 1889.²¹ He then commissioned the architectural firm of Grable & Weber to design a new residence for the site.²² The firm was one of the most prominent in Saint Louis and had completed homes in Vandeventer Place as well as Portland and Westmoreland Places (NR 2/12/74), Fullerton's Westminster Place (NR 4/10/80), and Compton Heights (a Certified Local Historic District).²³ Partner Alfred Grable had designed Judson's home in Lafayette Square, and Grable & Weber had done the Taussig house as well.²⁴ While comparable in massing and certain elements of detail to Grable & Weber's other residential works completed between 1892 and 1893, the design for Judson was unusual as the only one in the French Renaissance Revival style. The imposing but not overly opulent \$12,000 home bespoke Judson's status despite its odd location.

The Civic Federation and a New Charter for the St. Louis Public Schools

Meanwhile Judson continued his active participation in civic reform. In 1895 he chaired the Bar Association Committee which reorganized the St. Louis judiciary and was a member of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee which advocated for and won the passage of improved

¹⁶ *The Book of St. Louisans*, pp.361.; St. Louis Recorder of Deeds.

¹⁷ St. Louis Recorder of Deeds.; Building Permits.

¹⁸ Whipple Fire Insurance Map.; Building Permits.

¹⁹ Charles C. Savage, *Architecture of the Private Streets of St. Louis*, pp.22-32.

²⁰ Jean Fahey Eberle, *Midtown: A Grand Place to Be!*, pp. 12-14.; Missouri Historical Society archives.

²¹ Building permits.

²² *Daily Record*. 15 July 1892.

²³ Charles C. Savage, *Architecture of the Private Streets of St. Louis*, pp.154-7.

²⁴ *The Republican*, 31 March 1978.; *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis*, pp.163.

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municipal election laws.²⁵ That same year Judson pioneered the creation of the progressive Civic Federation, bringing together a broad range of business and civic leaders for

the formation of a non-political, non-sectarian association embracing all the forces that are now laboring to advance the municipal, philanthropic, industrial and moral interests of Saint Louis, and to use and aid such forces in promoting the honesty, efficiency and economy of its municipal government and the highest welfare of its citizens.²⁶

The group meant to achieve reforms from outside the political arena and to create a broad consensus for the betterment of the city. The Civic Federation first targeted the public schools seeking, somewhat ironically, to do away with Judson's 1887 school board reforms.

The ongoing process of reform was one of trial and error for the progressives, and in the matter of the school board it took less than a decade to realize that the 1887 law had failed to prevent corruption. Many of the board's less savory members had supported the reforms merely to preserve their positions. They crafted election districts to fall along ward lines to allow political machines to continue working in collusion with members. Tampering with ballots to ensure reelection was a matter of course. The school system was laden with wasteful patronage jobs, and the notorious Building Committee continued granting contracts to line its pockets. Board members openly scorned those calling for reform despite a number of well-known scandals concerning their practices. The situation was approaching the ridiculous and cried out to be remedied.²⁷

The Civic Federation created a special committee to address the issue and members chose Judson as its chair. Rather than agitate for more piecemeal changes, the committee resolved to create an entirely new charter for the schools. It studied school reforms in cities across the nation, applying the best aspects of each to the local situation, and succeeded in lobbying for the new charter's passage in the Missouri General Assembly 1897.²⁸ The committee eliminated election districts altogether to create all at-large board positions. It greatly diminished board authority with the creation of a number of executive positions to be filled by professional educators and experts. Civil service tests were instituted to ensure that appointments and teaching positions were deserved. The new charter effectively blended modern business practices into the school system and transformed the Board from a self-interested polity to one dominated by transparent democratic process. The new system attained national attention and garnered the praise of the President of Harvard University, who lauded it as the best in the nation and called for other cities to adopt its practices.²⁹ Judson had finally achieved total success with the city's public schools and turned to other matters to which he could apply the same principles.

One of the major progressive campaigns during this time was the move to institute

²⁵ Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 11.

²⁶ James Neal Primm, *Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri 1764-1980*, pp. 350.; William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, ed., *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, pp.389.

²⁷ Selwyn K. Troen, *The Public and the Schools: Shaping the St. Louis System, 1838-1920*, pp. 212-4.

²⁸ Elinore Mondale Gersman, "Progressive Reform of the St. Louis School Board," *History of Education Quarterly*, pp. 11.

²⁹ Selwyn K. Troen, *The Public and the Schools: Shaping the St. Louis System, 1838-1920*, pp.216-7.

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overarching tax reforms in order to keep the barons of industry in line and to spread their wealth in a more just manner.³⁰ Judson presented "Justice in Taxation as a Remedy for Social Discontent" to the Round Table Club of St. Louis in 1898 followed by a series of tax-related papers and "Taxation of Quasi-Public Corporations" to the American Economic Association in 1900.³¹ He also published "Law and Practice of Taxation in Missouri" and "Power of Taxation, State and Federal, in the United States" in 1900 and 1902. Judson joined the National Civic Federation upon its foundation in 1900, a group that brought together business and civic leaders such as Andrew Carnegie and William Howard Taft with conservative labor leaders such as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). The thrust behind the NCF was to build positive, "reasonable" relations between owners and workers in order to squelch the growing radicalism of labor movements throughout the nation. When the NCF held a National Conference on Taxation in Buffalo in May 1901, it selected Judson to officiate as chairman.³² Such work primed the way for the Order of the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen to commission his defense against the Wabash Railroad two years later.

The Wabash Case

Representatives from the two unions in Saint Louis sent their managing officer, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., a letter in March 1903 stating their intent to strike if their demands for, among other things, higher wages for members working east of the Mississippi were not met. In 1902 the workers had fought for and won a pay increase for those employed west of the river, a concession the railroad had grudgingly granted after the rest of the western lines had raised wages as well. Wabash persisted in refusing to raise wages for those in the east until, again, the rest of the lines had done so. The unions' dramatic step towards a strike to achieve these goals was the culmination of years of frustration with Ramsey's refusal to negotiate matters with their committees.³³

In keeping with this policy Ramsey declined to reply. Instead, as the hour of the strike approached he requested and was granted an injunction from the United States Circuit Court against the Brotherhoods' representatives. The unprecedented grounds of the injunction forbade them from ordering the strike as it would violate the Interstate Commerce Law of 1887; the unions' encouraging their members to leave work would be tantamount to conspiracy to prevent Wabash from carrying out its necessary duties as required by federal law.³⁴

The injunction immediately caused a national flurry. Newspapers and legal experts from around the country began taking stands on the merits of the case and making predictions about

³⁰ Michael McGerr, *A Fierce Discontent: The Rise and Fall of the Progressive Movement in America, 1870-1920*, pp.98.

³¹ Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 11.

³² *The Book of St. Louisans*, pp.315.; Michael McGerr, *A Fierce Discontent: The Rise and Fall of the Progressive Movement in America, 1870-1920*, pp. 120-1.

³³ "Gould Expected to Stop Wabash Strike." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. 3 March 1903.

³⁴ "Wabash Men Reply to the Injunction." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. 9 March 1903.

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what it would mean for the labor movement as a whole. The *Toledo Bee* stated that if the injunction were made permanent the “industrial situation will have been revolutionized.... If the right to strike is denied members of unions will be practically at the mercy of their employers.” The *Kansas City Journal* admitted that “an advanced step in the legal restriction of organized labor” had been made but felt the “injunction was as much to protect the workingmen from the mischief making of their own leaders as to protect the company and the public.” The *New York World* supported the Wabash, and the *New York Telegram* said the injunction was “exceptional and extraordinary” in that it “[prohibited] the ordering of a strike and hence [seemed] to infringe the generally conceded right of man to quit work in a body.” The *Detroit Free Press* stated, “Carried to a logical conclusion [the injunction] would mean that if the men were working for nothing and paying their own expenses, they could not enter into an agreement to strike because the law ordered the corporation to do something which it could not do without the aide of these men.”³⁵

The blindsided union leaders quickly filed a motion to dissolve the injunction and soon enlisted Judson as lead counsel. Oral arguments were heard to rapt national attention. Holding nothing back in his defense, Judson argued that the order to strike was legal unless its underlying premise was to directly disrupt interstate commerce. Since the Brotherhoods meant to improve their members’ working conditions and assert their right to representation, the disruption to interstate commerce was merely tangential. He then expanded his argument to defend the essential right to strike which the injunction threatened. He stated:

the right to leave a service, whether alone or in combination with others, is the only right that labor has for the elevation of its position, and that is the only weapon that it can use when dissatisfied with its condition. Yet these officers ... are denied and prohibited from even suggesting to an employee a dissatisfaction with his condition which will lead him to make use of the only means which are left to him to better those conditions.³⁶

Judson further defended the workers’ right to representation which, until then, had yet to be legally challenged. Union leadership was the only way for the worker to effectively bargain for improved working conditions, and he criticized Ramsey, and by implication the rest of nation’s industrial leaders, for “struggling against fate” in their refusal to work with men on a collective basis.³⁷ Judson succeeded in dissolving the injunction, and though these rights were challenged repeatedly over time, the Wabash case marked a major union victory. Judson oversaw the subsequent negotiations with Wabash officials in which the unions won every demand. Leaders rejoiced that the ordeal had “elevated labor to a higher plane in the business world than any other controversy that [had] ever taken place during the existence of railroad organization.”³⁸ On his part Judson “won the everlasting goodwill of labor, as well as national renown, for his skillful

³⁵ “Does Judge Adams’ Injunction Assail ‘Inalienable Rights?’” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. 8 March 1903.

³⁶ Frederick Newton Judson, *Wabash Railroad Company, Plaintiff, vs. John J. Hannahan et al., Defendants, On Motion to Dissolve Preliminary Injunction: Oral Argument for Defendants in Support of Motion, March 19 and 20, 1903*, pp.5.

³⁷ *Ibid*, pp.24.

³⁸ “Wabash Strike Averted,” *The New York Times*, 5 April 1903.

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and victorious defense of the strikers³⁹ and proved himself able to deftly handle cases of national import.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rebate Case

In 1905 Judson, along with future Ohio governor Judson Harmon, was appointed special council to the United States government in a major investigation into the practices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) had charged the railway's officials with defying a federal injunction by granting rebates to the Gould-Rockefeller-owned Colorado Iron & Fuel Company. This meant the latter could transport its goods at cheaper rates, allowing it to monopolize its region in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act. Attorney General William H. Moody selected Judson and Harmon to investigate the ICC's findings and to prosecute if necessary which, at the time, seemed likely. The attorneys found that the railway had indeed given over one million dollars in rebates over a two-year period and sought to prosecute those officials responsible. When it came to light that Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton was implicated in the scheme, Moody quickly referred the matter to President Theodore Roosevelt. Morton had been implicated in matters of railroad corruption for years without repercussion and, here, had held an executive position in the company before his appointment to the cabinet. Roosevelt quietly advised Morton to resign and dictated that only the railroad, and not individual wrongdoers, be prosecuted.⁴⁰ Judson and Harmon were enraged by this blatant case of protectionism and resigned their appointments, saying of the officials they adamantly believed to be at fault,

It was their duty to see that the acts forbidden were not done as well as not to do them. ... What we have said is particularly true of the great corporations of our day. They cannot be imprisoned, and punishment by fine is not only inadequate but reaches the real culprits only lightly if at all. The evils with which we are now confronted are corporate in name, but individual in fact. Guilt is always personal. So long as officials can hide behind their corporations, no remedy can be affective. When the Government searches out the guilty men and makes corporate wrongdoing mean personal punishment and dishonor, the laws will be obeyed.⁴¹

The lawyers' harsh chastisement was a major blow to Roosevelt's self-styled image as an anti-trust crusader and the notion of individual guilt became a major theme of the times. The controversy was widely-publicized and solidified Judson's reputation as a national figure.

Roosevelt's successor, President William Howard Taft, enlisted Judson's expertise in a number of important railway controversies. He served as special counsel to the United States in a major injunction and dissolution case in 1910, and Taft appointed him to a "distinguished committee" of five headed by Yale president Arthur Twining Hadley to examine railroad rate increases.⁴² Two years later the president appointed Judson to serve on a special board to

³⁹ *Dictionary of American Biography*, pp. 241.

⁴⁰ "Governor Harmon Gives Lie to Roosevelt," *The New York Times*, 7 November 1910.

⁴¹ "Roosevelt Severe on the Equitable." *The New York Times*. 22 June 1905.

⁴² "Taft to Attack Union of Roads," *The New York Times*, 2 June 1910.; Albro Martin, *Enterprise Denied: Origins of*

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arbitrate the wage demands of 30,000 engineers on fifty-two railroads in the eastern part of the country; the board averted a potentially disastrous strike in ruling that the railroads increase their payroll five million dollars annually.⁴³

By this time Judson's writings, lectures, and legal work had solidified his reputation as one of the nation's leading legal intellectuals.⁴⁴ Both the University of Missouri and Yale had presented him with honorary degrees in law and he had served as president of the American Association of Political Science and the Missouri Bar Association.⁴⁵ In 1913 Judson delivered the William L. Storrs Lectures, one of Yale's most prestigious series, and returned to municipal affairs in Saint Louis once again as member of the Board of Freeholders which wrote and succeeded in passing a new city charter. Similar to the school reforms of 1897, the charter instituted a streamlined "business government" with a stronger mayor and single-bodied legislature.⁴⁶

Jane Eakin Judson fell ill in 1914 and died at age sixty-eight.⁴⁷ She left her \$100,000 estate to their daughter Felicia save for the residence at 3733 Washington. This Mrs. Judson left to her husband on the condition that he never remarry. If he did choose to find another wife, ownership of the house would revert to their daughter as well.⁴⁸ Judson filed and won a "friendly suit" to negate these final wishes and succeeded in reestablishing the couple's prenuptial agreement. One third of Jane's estate went to him while the other two-thirds went to Felicia; ownership of the house fell along these lines as well.⁴⁹ In the midst of these family complications came the outbreak of World War I.

The League to Enforce Peace

As the European crisis escalated abroad, members of the New York Peace Society called a gathering in October 1914 to discuss the position which the United States should assume. Talk of an international peace-keeping body had been circulating since the latter part of the 19th century yet had failed to take hold; the unbridled hostilities overseas finally provided the impetus for action.⁵⁰ The Society held a series of meetings on the subject with national leaders and in April 1915 finalized four resolutions to guide its course of action: the United States must form a

the Decline of American Railroads, 1897-1917, pp. 234.

⁴³ "Engineers Win Wage Advances," *The New York Times*, 25 November 1912.

⁴⁴ Judson, Frederick Newton, obituary, *The New York Times*, 19 October 1919.; "Harmon to Investigate the Santa Fe Charges." *The New York Times*. 10 February 1905.

⁴⁵ Walter B. Stevens, *St. Louis, the Fourth City 1764-1909*, pp. 11.; Judson, Frederick Newton, obituary, *The New York Times*, 19 October 1919.

⁴⁶ *Dictionary of American Biography*, pp. 241.; James Neal Primm, *Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri 1764-1980*, pp. 400, 402, 409.

⁴⁷ Death Certificate, Jane Eakins Judson.

⁴⁸ St. Louis Probate Court, will of Jane Eakins Judson.

⁴⁹ "F. N. Judson Dies at Home; Was Ill Three Months." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. 18 October 1919.; St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds.

⁵⁰ Ruhl Jacob Bartlett, *The League to Enforce Peace*, pp. 30.

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league of “great nations” subject to a judicial tribunal which would resolve conflicts between members; members would use joint military force to prevent other members from making unauthorized war; all would be bound to submit grievances to a Council of Conciliation before instigating war; conferences would be held to craft international law. Copies of these were then “presented to a large group of influential citizens, a hundred or so, who would be asked to sponsor a larger meeting to which men of position and prominence would be invited.”⁵¹

Calling itself The League to Enforce Peace, the group selected the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill for the meeting’s date and chose Independence Hall for its setting. Judson was among those “influential citizens” invited, and was one of only two delegates from Missouri amidst three hundred of the nation’s leading religious leaders, publishers, congressmen, and elite university presidents. He was appointed to a fifteen-member Resolutions Committee which penned the core of what the movement hoped to achieve: that “no war [could] take place between its members until they [had] resorted to the machinery that the league [proposed] to furnish to settle controversy likely to lead to war.”⁵² The League’s guiding principle was that which had guided progressives for decades: that human life could be improved and made more perfect if guided by fair and reasoned processes. President Wilson spoke in favor of the plan at the League’s two-thousand-strong First National Assembly in May 1916, marking the first time in American history that a president acknowledged the futility of isolationism and the reality of the nation’s involvement in world affairs;⁵³ thus began his fight for what would become the League of Nations. Though members of this earlier League spent the next three years fighting a failing battle to convince the American people of its necessity, the ideas it engendered came to have an immeasurable impact on international affairs and eventually led to the formation of the United Nations.⁵⁴

The National War Labor Board

Upon the United States’ entrance to the war in 1917, the federal government called together industrial experts and union leaders in an effort to streamline output for the war effort. Their early involvement was fragmented and proved ineffective in dealing with increasingly volatile labor disputes. President Wilson called upon the AFL and the industrial sector’s National Independent Conference Board to each nominate five men to sit on a War Labor Conference Board which would design a single federal agency to mediate conflicts between capital and labor. Wilson charged each group to select a co-chairman to guide the new body; the labor end chose Frank P. Walsh, the nation’s most prominent labor attorney, while the business end chose former President Taft who named Judson his alternate. For the first time in labor history this joined in an official capacity “some of the staunchest open-shop advocates and some of the most militant trade union leaders in the nation.” The group became the National War Labor Board (NWLB) in

⁵¹ Ibid, pp.37.

⁵² Ibid, pp.37-39, 41.; *League to Enforce Peace (American Branch)*.

⁵³ Ruhl Jacob Bartlett, *The League to Enforce Peace*, pp. 48-51.

⁵⁴ “F. N. Judson Dies at Home; Was Ill Three Months.” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. 18 October 1919.

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April 1918. Under eight guiding principles ranging from the workers' right to organize and negotiate their working conditions to the right of all to a living wage, the NWLB arbitrated conflicts in major industries.⁵⁵

With a left-leaning force of investigators and staunch support from the president, the board gave labor, for the first time in history, confidence that the federal government would come to its aid. Within a matter of months of the board's creation, Taft "virtually withdrew" from his duties and left Judson NWLB co-chair for the majority of its existence.⁵⁶ The board heard 847 cases and of its 226 decisions, 125 called for the "creation of shop committees to achieve [a resolution]. Because the NWLB decisions affected such historically nonunion industries as steel and electrical manufacturing, its decisions had resounding impact" for decades. Though it fully resolved only seventy-two cases, "this fact ... was less significant than that the board rolled back managerial prerogatives in several highly publicized decisions, thus altering the expectations of managers and workers during the war."⁵⁷ Fighting in Europe ended in November 1918 but the board functioned until August 1919. Though in existence for less than two years, the NWLB's influential decisions validated unions as a political force and legitimized worker demands like never before, setting a new the tone for labor-capital relations for decades.

Judson had little time to enjoy life thereafter and upon his return to Saint Louis from the capitol fell ill. Doctors diagnosed him with serious food poisoning and after two months of bed rest he was thought to have recovered. After two weeks of seemingly improved health Judson relapsed, this time being properly diagnosed with cancer of the liver and intestines. Ten days later he died in his home at age seventy-four.⁵⁸ With his final public appearance made in support of the League of Nations, his signature placed on a special American Bar Association report supporting the war's final peace treaty, and having served on the National War Labor Board until the very onset of his illness, Judson passed away lauded by *The New York Times* as "one of the most prominent attorneys and legal authors in the country."⁵⁹ Months after his death the Senate failed to approve the United States' entry to the League of Nations, precipitating the downfall of the progressive movement. Yet Frederick Newton Judson died having affected major progressive reforms at every level of government and proved himself one of the nation's foremost minds during his contentious times.

With her father gone, Felicia Judson Calhoun moved to the city's Central West End and sold the family home for \$100 in 1920 to a woman living down the street at 3655 Washington.⁶⁰ That she did so comes as no surprise; her move west followed the pattern set by most of the city's elite thirty years before. As Judson had steadfastly held onto the house Midtown had

⁵⁵ Joseph A. McCartin, *Labor's Great War: The Struggle for Industrial Democracy and the Origins of Modern American Labor Relations, 1912-1921*, pp. 75-90 (quote pp.86).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 90, 95.; "F. N. Judson Dies at Home; Was Ill Three Months." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. 18. October 1919.

⁵⁷ Joseph A. McCartin, *Labor's Great War: The Struggle for Industrial Democracy and the Origins of Modern American Labor Relations, 1912-1921*, pp. 90, 95.

⁵⁸ "F. N. Judson Dies at Home; Was Ill Three Months." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. 18. October 1919.

⁵⁹ *Dictionary of American Biography*, pp. 241.; Judson, Frederick Newton, obituary, *The New York Times*, 19 October 1919.

⁶⁰ St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds.; United States Census, 1920.

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become a full blown entertainment and commercial center. By the time of his death most of the homes on his block had been converted into rooming houses and the neighborhood was characterized by high-rise office buildings, vaudeville and movie houses, doctors' offices, and automobile showrooms.⁶¹

By 1930 the Frederick Newton Judson House had been turned into a rooming house as well. Its fifteen boarders perfectly reflected the utter transformation of Midtown with, among others, a theatre singer, chorus girl, theatre comedian, and auto business trainee living under its roof. Of the early residents who remembered the days of Washington Avenue as a fashionable residential street, only the Taussigs clung to their home into the Great Depression.⁶² The Sandler & Sons Dental Supply Company purchased the Judson House fourteen years later for use as offices, and the business saw the building through nearly the end of the 20th Century.⁶³ The home's current owner purchased it from the Sandler estate in 1995 and has used it as a personal residence since.

Today the Frederick Newton Judson House is the only extant building connected with the attorney's life in a significant way. His home in Lafayette Square has been demolished, as have the buildings at 305, 417, 421, and 509 Olive where he kept offices over the course of his career. Only the Boatman's Bank Building (NR 10/220/98) which housed Judson's office from 1916 to 1919 remains; its association with his life is slight in comparison to the home which he built and resided in for twenty-seven years.⁶⁴

⁶¹ Jean Fahey Eberle, *Midtown: A Grand Place to Be!*; United States Census, 1910, 1920.

⁶² United States Census, 1930.

⁶³ St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds.

⁶⁴ City Directory.

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Figure 3. Frederick Newton Judson circa 1900 (*Notable St. Louisans in 1900*).



Figure 4. Caricature of Frederick Newton Judson from *St. Louisans As We See 'Em* (1903).



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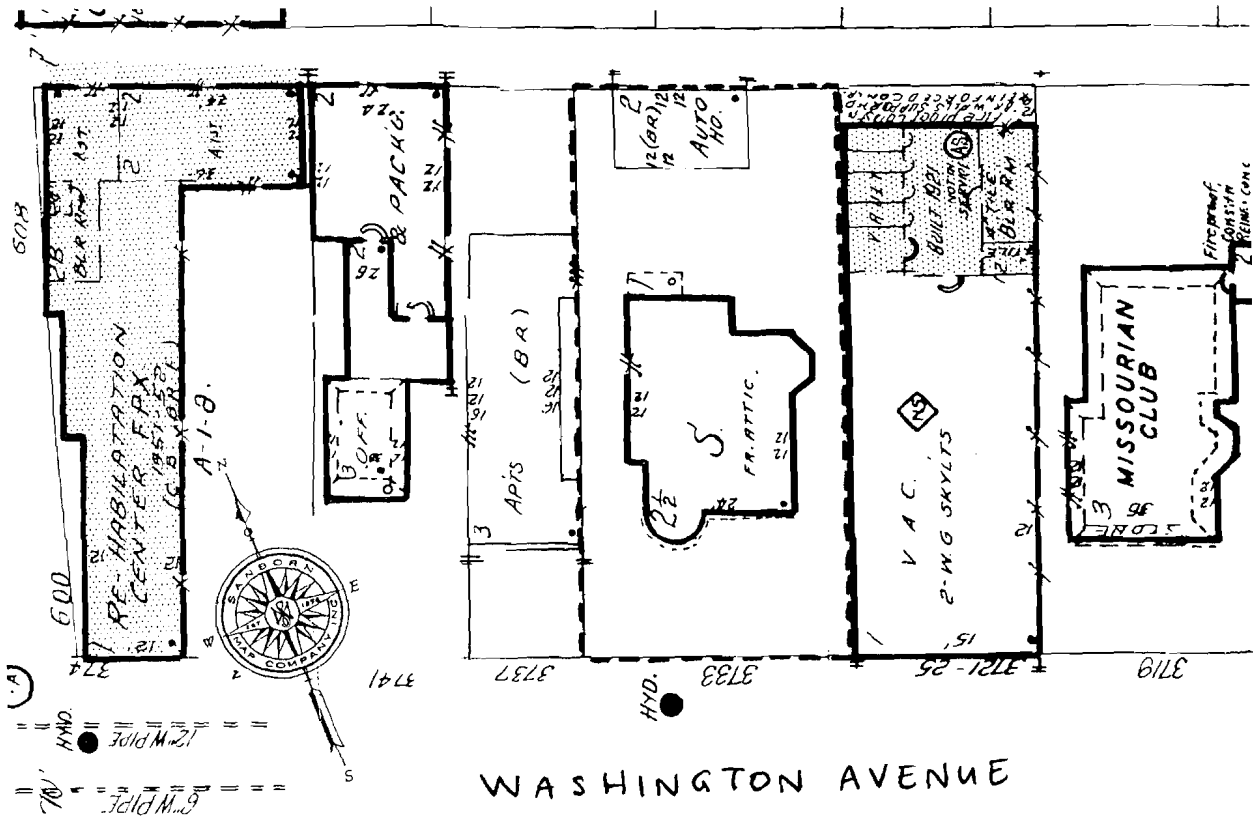
Boundary Description

The Frederick Newton Judson House is located at 3733 Washington Boulevard in the Midtown neighborhood of Saint Louis, Missouri. The building stands on City Block 2288S and is part of Lot 6 of the Vasquez Arpent Addition. Its grounds measure approximately 72 by 150 feet. The property is legally identified by the Assessor's office as parcel 22880602900. The nominated parcel is indicated by a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "Frederick Newton Judson House Boundary Map."

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes all of the property historically associated with the Frederick Newton Judson House.

Frederick Newton Judson House Boundary Map. Source: Sanborn Map, vol. 5 pl. 52, 1964.



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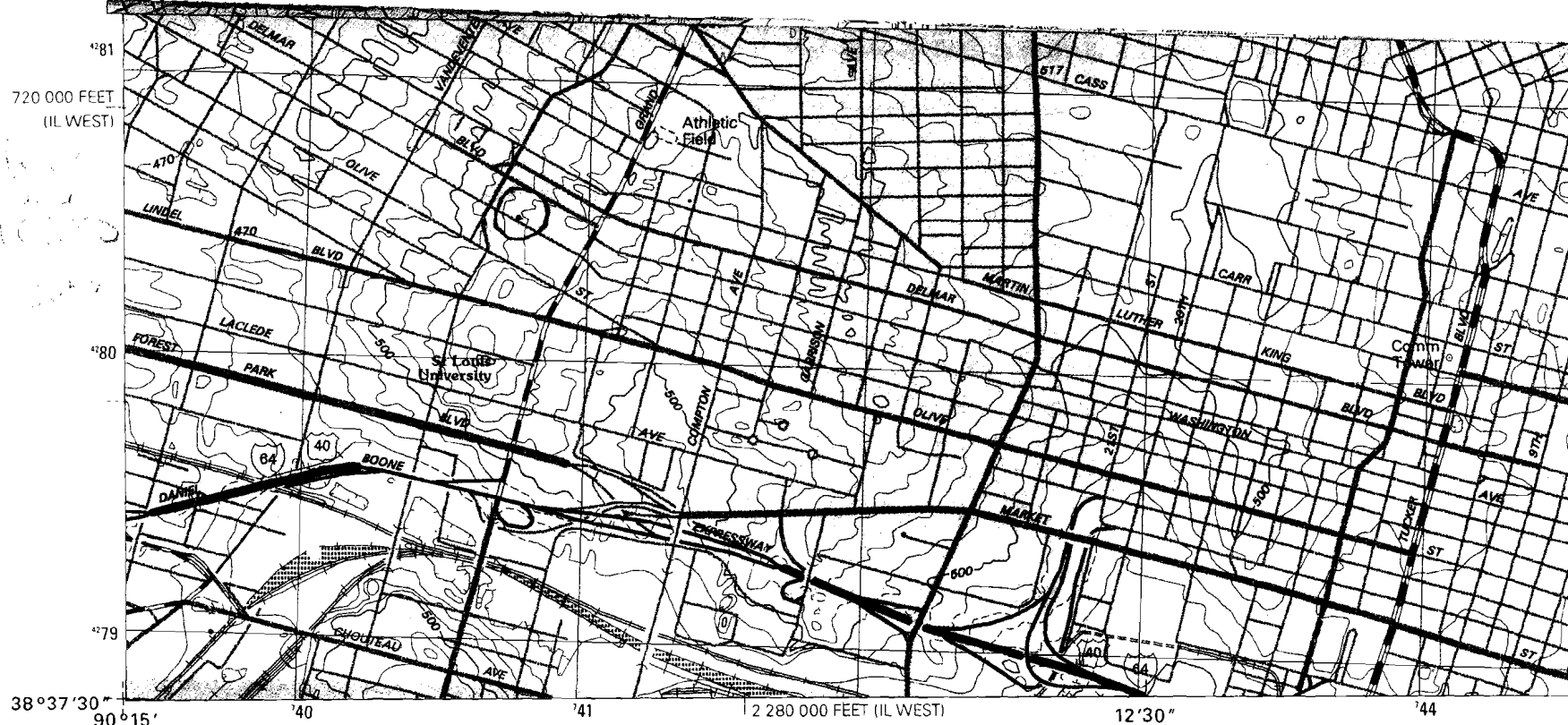
Unless otherwise indicated, the following is true for all photographs submitted with this nomination:

Frederick Newton Judson House
3733 Washington Boulevard
St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri
Photographer: Lindsey Derrington
August 2007
Negative on file at: Landmarks Association of St. Louis

The descriptions of each photograph number are:

1. Looking north at main elevation from Washington Avenue.
2. Looking north at detail of recessed entrance and porch.
3. Looking southeast at west elevation from side yard.
4. Looking southwest at north (rear) elevation from back yard.
5. Looking south at portion of east and north elevations from back yard.
6. Looking northwest at carriage house from back yard.
7. Looking southwest into first floor front parlor.
8. Looking southwest into upper hall.

15/11/2007
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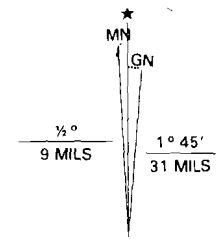
Topography compiled 1952. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1954. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
 10 000-foot ticks: Illinois (west zone) and Missouri (east zone)
 Coordinate Systems of 1983

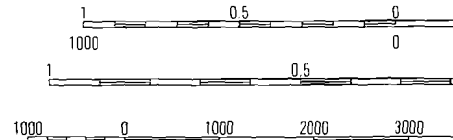
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Contours that conflict with revised planimetry are dashed

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONT...
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